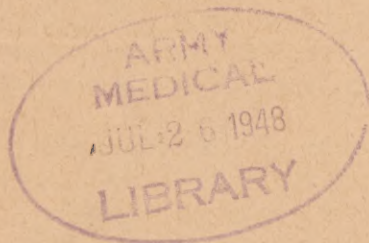


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

28 June - 4 July - 20-26 Sept

1948

Number 79

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Information has been received from Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, that all Education Officers of Military Government Teams in Japan, have now been furnished with information on the necessary procedures in processing requests of Japanese Nationals for approval of travel to the United States for the purpose of study in educational institutions. (This information is set forth in SCAP-FEC Staff Memo No. 21, cite AG 680.2 dated 2 June 1948.) Memos stating visa requirements for both students' visa (generally issued in the case of undergraduates) and temporary visitors' visas (issued in the case of graduate students) have also been furnished to the Education Officer.

Military Government Health Officers, Welfare Officers, Public Health Nurses, Sanitarians, and Veterinarians who receive inquiries from Japanese National applicants wishing to study in these respective fields, or who receive inquiries from American missions, church groups, various organizations or individuals expressing an interest in furnishing sponsorship of such study, are asked to coordinate inquiries with the Education Officer on the Team.

When it has been ascertained that a Japanese National applicant meets the visa requirements, he must present himself, with supporting documents in hand, to Mr. T. H. McGrail, Civil Information and Education Section, Tokyo, and to a representative of the American Consulate. These two individuals have set aside each Wednesday afternoon for this purpose, and are located in Room 605, Radio Tokyo Building, Tokyo.

If the interview is favorable, and papers are in order, the applicant will draw up his formal written request, addressed in a letter to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Immunization Program

With the passage, by the Diet, of a national Preventive Vaccination Law (effective 1 July 1948) prefectural officials now have legal authority for completing the typhoid immunization program. A brief summary of the law's important points are outlined at the end of this Section.

It is still early enough in the typhoid season to obtain benefits from typhoid immunization. Military Government Health Officers should ascertain that prefectural health officials take the necessary action to insure that a complete course of inoculations (three inoculations with TAB vaccine) are given to all eligible persons.

It will not be necessary at this time to administer booster inoculations to those who have completed a full course (consisting of three inoculations) since September 1947. However, all persons between the ages of three years and 60 years, who have not been inoculated since 1 September 1947, should be given the necessary inoculations immediately, unless there is a contraindication.

The Training of Public Health Personnel

Announcements have been made in this Bulletin concerning the training of public health personnel at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Dr. Oliver R. McCoy, Field Staff Member of the International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, has arrived in Japan and will serve as Consultant to SCAP for the purpose of assisting the Institute of Public Health in training of public health personnel.

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Dr. McCoy was sent to Japan by the Rockefeller Foundation for the express purpose of assisting the Institute of Public Health in the training of public health personnel. Dr. McCoy's headquarters will be in Public Health and Welfare Section. He will also have an office at the Institute of Public Health and will devote the major part of his time to assisting the Institute's Director and staff in planning and executing a comprehensive training program for personnel who staff the public health Organization throughout Japan.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave the Institute its present buildings and equipment 10 years ago for the specific purpose of teaching public health. The building was completed and officially opened in 1938. There was little teaching of public health in the early years of the Institute's existence, most of its efforts being directed toward research.

In 1943 the Ministry of Welfare moved into the Institute's building where it remained until after the end of the war.

Preventive Vaccination Law

The Preventive Vaccination Law was passed by the Diet 28 June, and went into effect 1 July 1948. In brief, the provisions of the law are as follows:

Responsibility for receiving the required inoculations is placed on the individual himself, or, in the case of persons under 16 years of age, on the guardians of such individuals.

Administration of the vaccination schedule in the ward area of Tokyo Metropolis rests with the Chiefs of Health Centers upon order of the governor. In rural areas the head of the city, town, or village administers the schedule in accordance with instructions of the Chief of a Health Center (district); and, in the cities designated by Enforcement Ordinance for Health Center Law dated 2 April 1948, the schedule is administered by the heads of these cities upon order by the Governor.

Provision is made for emergency inoculation by order of the Prefecture Governor or of the Minister of Welfare, as necessary to prevent the spread of epidemics.

Vaccination against smallpox is required routinely of each person two to 12 months after birth, within six months before admission to an elementary school, and within six months before completion of an elementary school.

Inoculation against diphtheria is required routinely of each person six to 12 months after birth, within six months before admission to an elementary school, and within six months before completion of an elementary school.

Inoculation against typhoid and paratyphoid fever is required routinely of each person 36 to 48 months after birth and annually thereafter to the age of 60 years. Initial inoculation is required of each person between the ages of 36 months and 60 years.

Inoculation against pertussis (whooping cough) is required routinely of each person three to six months after birth, and again 12 to 18 months after the first inoculation. Any person between six and 24 months of age and not already inoculated is to be inoculated. The provisions regarding pertussis go into effect on cabinet order not later than 30 June 1949.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is required routinely of all negative reactors to tuberculin, within six months after birth and annually thereafter until 30 years of age, with a tuberculin test prior to each proposed vaccination. Initial vaccination is to be performed on all negatively reacting persons six months to 30 years of age. The provisions regarding tuberculosis vaccination go into effect on cabinet order not later than 30 June 1949.

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Records are to be maintained of all vaccinations performed, and certificates of vaccination are to be issued those receiving vaccination.

For information regarding expenditures and penalties the Law itself should be consulted. Ministry regulations and instructions will be published later.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalitis

Between June and October 1947, there were 1106 cases of equine encephalitis reported with a mortality rate of 47.7%. During this outbreak, three Tokyo laboratories were successful in isolating the virus and developed six different strains. Vaccines have been developed from mouse brain and embryo tissues and are in production.

Since 1 June 1948, nine cases of equine encephalitis have been reported with two deaths. The widespread incidence of the disease in 1947 has resulted in a plan on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials to immunize approximately 50,000 horses in those areas where the disease occurred. To date vaccines have been issued to Iiyazaki and Saitama Prefectures and the program is to start 5 July. The immunization of horses will take place only on a voluntary basis, and owners will be required to submit an application for the immunization of their horses.

An overall immunization program cannot be fulfilled due to the shortage of vaccine which necessitates only active programs in those Prefectures having reported the disease during 1947. The Prefectural Animal Disease Control Teams should be briefed by Military Government Health Officers in the early recognition of the disease and an immediate report to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials.

Animal Disease Report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	1
Ishikawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Oita	Blackleg	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	5
Saga	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National refresher course for clinical nurse instructors, sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare, will be held for four months at Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, beginning 2 August. Fifty instructors are expected. The proposed curriculum for this course is as follows:

Principles of Nursing Education	60 hours
Nursing Arts	160 hours
Medical Nursing	25 hours
Surgical Nursing	25 hours
Pediatric Nursing	20 hours
Communicable and T.B. Nursing	20 hours
School Administration	30 hours

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Anatomy and Physiology	30 hours
Professional Relationships	10 hours
History of Nursing Outline	10 hours
Ward Administration and Teaching	25 hours
Integrating Public Health Attitudes	6 hours
Practice Teaching	50 hours
Discussion Classes for Practice Teaching	15 hours
Personal Interview	<u>26 hours</u>

Total 512 hours

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

General

Upon receipt of information concerning the earthquake disaster in Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures, supply agencies of the Ministry of Welfare authorized adjacent prefectures to release reserve stocks of medical and sanitary supplies and equipment for use in the stricken areas. Steps were also taken to ear-mark stocks of critical supplies in anticipation of specific demands. The first request for emergency supplies from the disaster area was received on the morning of 29 June.

The Ministry of Welfare officials have taken action to supply considerable quantities of emergency supplies. Shipments to Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures have included typhoid and typhus vaccine, tetanus serum, sulfa drugs, penicillin, alcohol, cresol, Halazone tablets, bleaching powder, surgical dressings, splints, blood plasma, materials for treatment of burns, DDT and spraying and dusting equipment.

Supply representatives of the Ministry of Welfare were dispatched to Fukui on 30 July and will remain in the area as long as their services may be required. A supply representative also was dispatched to the Osaka area to coordinate shipments from that locality to Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures.

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law was passed by the Diet 30 June and will become effective within 30 days from that date at the time of promulgation.

The Law provides that all drugs, devices and cosmetics meet the requirements and conform to standards set by the Minister of Welfare as recommended by a National Board of Pharmacy established under the Law and appointed from among leaders in the fields of medicine, pharmacy and education. The Law also provides that pharmacists will not be licensed unless they have been graduated from an accredited college or university and have passed a National Pharmacist Examination given by the National Board of Pharmacy.

The maximum penalty under the Law is three years penal servitude or ¥30,000 fine or both which applies particularly to the sale or other distribution of poison and powerful drugs, including sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin and streptomycin, except pursuant to the prescription or under the direction of a licensed physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon.

False or misleading advertising in regard to any factor relating to the preparation, including the efficacy or efficiency of drugs, devices or cosmetics, is prohibited. Certain classes of drugs including barbiturates and narcotics must be plainly labeled with the name, quantity and percentage of such drugs contained therein together with the statement, "Warning - May be habit forming".

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The Law will be administered by the Minister of Welfare and urban or prefectural governors through inspectors which will be appointed both on the national and prefectural level. Regulations to be issued by the Minister of Welfare to effectuate the provisions of the Law will be issued, amended or repealed only after public hearings are held in connection therewith.

Distribution

A total of 5,322 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 25 prefectures during 20 -26 June, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Power Duster</u>
Aomori	1,440	5	0	0	0
Iwate	0	241	15	0	3
Fukushima	0	14	0	0	0
Ibaraki	0	6	6	0	0
Tochigi	0	243	0	0	0
Gumma	0	10	0	0	0
Saitama	100	149	0	0	0
Chiba	0	73	0	0	0
Tokyo	300	210	2	100	0
Kanagawa	0	50	0	0	0
Nagano	0	13	0	0	0
Gifu	0	10	0	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	10	0	0
Aichi	480	10	0	0	0
Niigata	0	30	0	0	0
Toyama	0	25	0	0	0
Fukui	0	6	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	150	0	0	0
Ehime	0	0	6	0	0
Oita	200	0	60	0	0
Fukuoka	0	10	100	200	0
Kumamoto	0	20	0	200	0
Saga	0	125	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	300	0	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	0	200	0
Total	2,720	1,700	199	700	3

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 719 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 9 prefectures in the period 21 - 27 June. This is equivalent to 1,078,500 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 21 - 27 June 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drums</u>
Hokkaido	147
Aomori	70
Ibaraki	44
Tokyo	151
Aichi	43
Osaka	35
Hyogo	119
Yamaguchi	25
Nagasaki	85
Total	719

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Production

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A total of 5,125 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 20 - 26 June.

During the period 20 - 26 June 226,160 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 22,446 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 6,650 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time 70,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 27,850 gallons 5% DDT spray, and 770 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 26 June included 2,712,868 lbs. of DDT dust, 280,842 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 79,113 vials of typhus vaccine.

The production of pyrethrum emulsion from 26 May to 10 June totaled 2,224 drums (50 gallon). A total of 5,441 drums have been made since production started 10 April.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The Narcotic Control Law and the Marihuana Control Law were passed by the Diet 28 June with 10 July set as the effective date.

The Narcotic Control Law continues in effect as law, the strict provisions of SCAP directives and Ministerial Regulations under which narcotics have been brought under control during the past 33 months. The Law provides that persons who are addicted to narcotics so as to be a menace to the public welfare because of their addiction or who lose their self control as a result of narcotic addiction, shall be subject to penal servitude of not less than six months nor more than one year. If such persons possess narcotics illegally they are subject to the maximum penalty under the Law which is five years penal servitude or ¥50,000 fine or both.

Less serious violations of the Law make a person subject to a penalty not exceeding one year penal servitude or a fine not exceeding ¥10,000 fine or both. The smallest penalty provided for by the Law is ¥5,000 fine for minor violations of the Law by registrants. The gradation of penalties was written in the Law to encourage the Courts to assess severe penalties for willful violators of the Law.

The Marihuana Control Law provides that marihuana can only be grown for fiber purposes, limits the area for such production, and continues in effect the strict control which have been operative as a result of SCAP directives. Quarterly reports rather than monthly reports are required from all persons registered under the Law to grow marihuana for fiber purposes. The maximum penalty provided by the Law is three years penal servitude or ¥30,000 fine or both.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Dobo Engo Kai (National Relief Association)

The National Headquarters Office (Tokyo) of Dobo Engo Kai have adopted a policy of allowing each Branch Officer (prefectural) to make their own decision regarding affiliation with the Community Chest.

Branch Offices of Dobo Engo Kai who are affiliated with the Community Chest will depend on the Community Chest for their main financial support and will not conduct membership (fund) campaigns. Branch Offices not affiliated with the Community Chest will conduct separate membership (fund) campaigns.

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The following communication, National Relief Association Instruction #16 (Do Chi Shi No. 16) dated 29 June 1948, subject: "Change of the Association's Policy with Regard to the Community Chest and Raising Members" has been forwarded by the Acting Chief Director, Dobo Engo Kai to the Chiefs of each Prefectural Branch:

"We request your acknowledgement of the change in our policy with regard to the above-stated matter, which was recently decided as the result of our consultations with the competent authorities.

"In brief, the main resources of the Branches should hereafter rely upon either the Community Chest or the Membership System. Our pathway must be one-fold, not two-fold.

"Needless to say, each Branch may choose either one of the two methods to cope with its local situation. Uniform steps to bind the Branches throughout our country are not necessary. Those Branches which have already started membership activities and are also members of the Community Chest are now directed to prefer one of the two to the other, in accordance with this new policy, without loss of time.

"Furthermore, our Headquarters should submit a final report to the General Headquarters of the SCAP by July 25, gathering and basing on reports of new plans decided by every Branch. Therefore, please send in your reply without delay not later than July 20."

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

Reference: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 78 (for the period 21 - 27 June 1948)

The total number of goats received in the second shipment was 271 rather than 284 and of this total 17 died. Therefore a revision in the allocation of goats reported previously (reference above) has been necessary and is given below:

*Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	128 goats
Ministry of Agriculture	77 goats
Ministry of Education	<u>49 goats</u>
Total	254 goats

*The Ministry of Welfare allocation (distribution completed) is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Hokkaido	39
Aomori	13
Iwate	25
Akita	15
Miyagi	9
Yamagata	6
Fukushima	<u>21</u>
Total	128

Rehabilitation

The second general meeting of the National Rehabilitation Commission was held at the Tokyo Social Work School, 2 July 1948. The principle subjects presented for consideration of the conferees were: "New jobs for the Blind" and "Prosthetic Appliances".

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The National Commission and its committees are now gathering information and are charged with the detailed development of programs for the medical care, training, guidance and placement of the physically handicapped, such plans to be devised as to preclude preferential treatment for ex-service or other groups.

A representative of Public Health and Welfare Section, in exploring needs for the group of physically handicapped, pointed out to the commission the many groups still requiring aid, in addition to the blind, deaf and dumb and amputees, are the paralytic, the arrested tubercular, the diabetic, the mentally deficient and the cardiac case.

A prefectural commission or committee will be organized shortly in each prefecture and thereafter in each city and gun as needed. Persons "of knowledge" in administration, medicine, welfare and education aided by representatives from management and labor, are to be included at each level of operation.

With inclusion of additional groups needing rehabilitation, it is estimated the present blind, deaf and dumb and amputee group numbering 600,000 will be more than doubled.

Public Assistance Statistical Reports - May

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the following prefectures' statistical reports for May had not reached the Ministry as of 28 June: Hokkaido, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Gumma, Toyama, Aichi, Tokushima and Kagoshima.

Social Work Training Course - Nagasaki

The Ministry of Welfare has been advised that a three day welfare training course is scheduled to be held in the city of Nagasaki, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu on 9, 10 and 11 August. The program will be under the auspices of the Nagasaki YMCA and the Prefectural Department of Welfare. Meetings will be held at the Nagasaki YMCA. The tentative program includes consideration of the following subjects: Theory of Social Work; Case Work; Group Work; Child Welfare; Social Work Education and the Theory of Community Chests.

Training Meetings for Minsei-iin

Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 78 for the period 21 - 27 June, carried information regarding a series of nine Minsei-iin meetings to be held during the month of July. The Ministry of Welfare advises that it has been necessary to change the dates of four of these meetings. The revisions are:

<u>Prefecture held</u>	<u>Prefectures Included</u>	<u>New Dates</u>
Kanagawa	Kanagawa, Iamanashi, Shizuoka, Aichi	End of July
Fukushima	Fukushima, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Miyagi, Niigata	27-28 July
Hiroshima	Hiroshima, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane	15-16 July
Toyama	Toyama, Nagano, Gifu, Ishikawa	22-23 July

New Welfare Commissioner (Minsei-iin) Law

The Japanese Diet on 30 June passed the new Minsei-iin Law which will provide a new legal basis for the appointment and work of the Minsei-iin. This Law replaces Imperial Ordinance No. 426, issued in September 1946. The new Law will be promulgated, effective 1 August. Information concerning the Minsei-iin may be found in Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 7), subject: Minsei-iin issued November 1947. A new Cabinet Order as well as a Ministerial Order to implement the new law will be issued by the Ministry of Welfare in the near future.

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Ministry of Welfare Publication

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The first issue of The Welfare Times (Kosei Jiho), a magazine issued by the Ministry of Welfare, was published on 15 May. The magazine contains several articles on social work subjects. It is published by the Ichiyasha Publishing House, Tokyo. The cost per copy is ¥35. The following are the titles of some of the articles which appeared in the first issue:

Public Health and Welfare Organization in Japan (Brig. Gen. C. F. Sams)
New Civil Law and Social Work (S. Hozumi)
Study of Modern Social Work
Welfare Work (S. Suzuki, Editor, Japanese Edition, Readers Digest)
Worries about Children - Management of Children's Institutions (M. Matsushima)
To Japanese Children (S. Yoshimi)

This magazine is published in Japanese and has not been published in English. The second issue is now in the process of preparation.

Notices to Governors Concerning Repatriation Trains

Chiefs of Repatriation Centers at Maijuru and Sasebo are required to notify prefectural governors of the following facts:

1. Time of departure of train from Center.
2. Time expected to pass through each main station enroute.
3. Numbers debarking at main stations in each prefecture.

Since the proper reception and handling of rapatriates in each prefecture is an important phase of the program, it is suggested that Military Government Teams determine that such notifications are being received and acted upon by the proper local governmental agencies.

Osaka School of Social Work

A School of Social Work will open in Osaka in October of this year. The school will operate as a branch of the Japan School of Social Work located in Tokyo. The school will be managed, however, by the Osaka Prefectural Government, the Ministry of Welfare and the Japan Social Work Association. The location of the school will be: Osaka Prefecture Social Welfare Hall, 2 Tajima Cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.

A one year graduate course will be offered which will be similar to the one year course of study now offered by the school of social work in Tokyo. In order to be admitted to the graduate course, the applicant must be a university graduate or been graduated from a technical college (Jommon Gakko). In some cases persons with at least three years' experience in welfare work may be admitted to the school although they do not have the desired amount of formal education. A total of fifty students will be admitted to the one-year course, with limited dormitory facilities provided by the school.

The tuition for the course has been set at ¥1200 per year in addition to a ¥50 admission fee. A total of five scholarships will be available, the amount of which has not been announced. The scholarships will be sufficient, however, to cover tuition and some monthly allowance. It is expected that further scholarships will be provided by local public and private welfare agencies for students who are qualified to enter the school. Welfare Officers of Military Government Teams can be of assistance in the development of the new school of social work by discussing the school with prefectural welfare officials and by encouraging qualified person to apply for admission

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SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security

The report of the Social Security Mission has been accepted by SCAP, as a document of reference for study and analysis by interested SCAP Staff Sections and by the Japanese government to assist in providing a sound foundation of social security for the Japanese people. A copy of the report is to be given to the Japanese government.

The maintenance of a comprehensive and adequate social security program in Japan based on democratic precepts and within the limits of the nation's resources was declared to be an approved Occupation objective.

Mutual Aid

In continuing the program of transferring all substantive provisions of Imperial Ordinances into law, the Diet has enacted the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law. The provisions of the 13 Imperial Ordinances providing for Mutual Aid Associations have been incorporated into one law providing uniformity of coverage for employees of the national government.

While the Imperial Ordinances provided for both on-duty and off-duty injury and illness benefits for some of the government employees, this Law provides benefits for off-duty causes only. The Minister of Finance has proposed a separate program for providing accident compensation for all government workers.

Under this Law, Mutual Aid Associations will be formed in the various branches of the government. The chief of the governmental agency within which an association is formed will be responsible for its administration with the assistance of a Managerial Committee.

Although there is some overlapping of this program and that under the Government Pension Law, which provides old age and invalidity pensions for officials only, and the Seamen's Insurance Law, which covers all seamen (government employees as well as others), the enactment of this Law and the proposing of a law for uniform coverage for accident compensation for all government employees denote steps toward unification and simplification of these two programs.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Surveillance</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
67	6/29/48	Distribution of Materials for the School Lunch Program.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army
NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare advising provisions under which no objection is offered to a "Report on the Distribution Organ, etc., of Materials for the School Lunch".				
68	7/2/48	Publication of Transcript of Lecture on Food and Drug Inspection.	No	MG, Hq 8th Army
NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare advising there is no objection to publication of a lecture on Food and Drug Inspection given by a representative of Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP, provided certain paragraphs were deleted and recommended paragraphs inserted.				

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

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1 Incl: Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan week ending 26 June 1948.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 26 JUNE 1948

During the twenty-sixth week ended 26 June 1948 there were reported 13,218 cases of communicable disease compared with 12,448 in the preceding week. Three prefectures (Miyagi, Fukui and Osaka) failed to submit report on the following eleven diseases; diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague. Three prefectural reports were also omitted last week. Three prefectures (compared with five last week) did not submit reports on measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza and malaria. These were Miyagi, Niigata and Fukui.

As usual, 60 percent of all cases (13,218) were due to tuberculosis. The current number of cases (7,971) was 10 percent higher than in the twenty-fifth week (7,208) but the same as in the twenty-fourth week (7,970). This was 6 percent lower than the number (8,467) reported in the twenty-sixth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 533.7 and 465.3 respectively.

Measles continued to be the second most important disease in terms of number of cases. The current number (1,645), however, was 8 percent less than in the preceding week (1,785). It was approximately one fifth the figure (7,487) for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 110.1 and 97.3 respectively.

Pneumonia cases continued to decline. There was a 12 percent reduction in cases, from 1,365, last week to 1,204 currently. This was just a little more than a third of the number (3,484) in the twenty-sixth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 80.6 and 219.8 respectively.

Whooping cough continued its general upward trend. Cases this week (1,210) were 17 percent higher than previously (1,035). This was, however, less than a fourth of the number (5,207) reported in the corresponding period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 81.0 and 57.2 respectively.

There were 28 cases of influenza this week compared with 17 in the preceding week. In the corresponding week of 1947 there were 97 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.9 and 5.8 respectively.

Diphtheria cases (205) were 10 percent less than in the twenty-fifth week (228) and about the same as in the twenty-fourth week (201). Deaths (13) were the same as previously. The current number of cases was 55 percent less than in the twenty-sixth week of 1947 (459) and 66 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1946 (608). The current and cumulative case rates were 13.7 and 23.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 2.2.

Dysentery continued its general upward trend. Cases this week (392) were nearly 30 percent higher than previously (303) while deaths increased from 59 to 63. The current number of cases was 22 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (501) and 62 percent below the figure (1,041) for the twenty-sixth week of 1946. Increases of 1 to 13 cases were reported in 25 prefectures. In addition to these, Hokkaido reported an increase of 57 cases (from 8 to 65 currently); 56 of these cases were in Sorachi-shicho. Kumamoto Prefecture reported an increase of 33 cases (from 1 to 34 currently); approximately two-thirds (23) of the total cases were in Kumamoto-shi. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 26.2 and 6.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 4.2 and 1.4.

Typhoid fever cases increased 10 percent from 192 last week to 212 currently. Deaths (18) were somewhat fewer than previously (21). The current cases were less than two thirds of the number (342) in the twenty-sixth week of 1947 and only a fourth of the number (843) in the same period of 1946. Small increases were recorded currently in nearly half (21) of the prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.2 and 8.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 1.1.

A 15 percent increase was recorded in paratyphoid fever cases. There were 76 cases and 3 deaths currently compared with 66 cases and 4 deaths in the preceding week. This was less than two thirds of the number of cases (116) in the

corresponding period of 1947 and little more than one third of the figure (212) for the same week of 1946. Increases ranging from 1 to 5 cases were reported in 17 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.1 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

No cases of smallpox have been reported for three weeks and no deaths have occurred this year. During the twenty-sixth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 1 and 69 cases respectively. Since the first of the current year there has been a total of 19 cases, yielding a cumulative case rate of less than 0.1.

There were only 5 cases of typhus fever currently compared with 15 last week. No deaths were reported in either week. In the corresponding period of 1947 there were 18 cases and in the same week of 1946 there were 367 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria continued its upward trend. Current cases (192) were 25 percent higher than previously (154). There were no deaths this week compared with 1 previously. The number of cases this week was 60 percent of the figure (324) recorded in the twenty-sixth week of 1947 and only 15 percent of the number (1,322) for the same week of 1946. Shiga Prefecture accounted for 65 percent (125 cases) of the current total. Twenty-eight additional prefectures reported from 1 to 9 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.9 and 5.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There was little change in scarlet fever. There were 53 cases and no deaths currently compared with 50 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. This was about the same as the number of cases reported in the twenty-sixth weeks of 1947 (57) and 1946 (43). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There was a slight decrease in epidemic meningitis cases. Twenty-five cases and 8 deaths were reported currently compared with 30 cases and 5 deaths previously. This was less than half the number of cases (54) in the twenty-sixth week of 1947 but considerably higher than the figure (8) for the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 3.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.

No cases of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis have been reported in the past 9 weeks. There were none in the twenty-sixth week of 1947 and 8 in the corresponding week of 1946. Since only 1 case has been reported this year, the cumulative case rate continued to be less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,687 and 117,824 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,683 and 125,961; for chancroid, 470 and 22,213. The current number of syphilis cases was 9 percent higher than last week (3,384) and gonorrhea cases were 7 percent higher than previously (3,433). Chancroid cases were about the same as in the preceding week (481). Current syphilis cases were 20 percent higher than in the twenty-sixth week of 1947 (3,066). Gonorrhea and chancroid cases, however, were less than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were reported 4,462 cases of gonorrhea and 747 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis 246.9 and 303.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 246.6 and 324.4; chancroid, 31.5 and 57.2.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 26 JUNE 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	2	720	98	65	1	159	14
AOMORI	1	-	137	7	1	-	*10	1
IWATE	4	-	190	20	4	-	52	9
MIYAGI	NR	NR	252	17	NR	NR	39	4
AKITA	6	-	343	23	6	-	34	8
YAMAGATA	7	1	160	14	4	-	67	5
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	109	8	6	2	43	11
IBARAKI	1	1	182	6	15	7	87	33
TOCHIGI	3	-	206	20	4	1	45	15
GUMMA	3	-	152	28	20	3	78	13
SAITAMA	4	-	220	17	13	5	66	21
CHIBA	2	-	82	5	4	2	49	12
TOKYO	15	-	591	82	33	4	335	69
KANAGAWA	4	-	261	23	11	2	74	21
NIIGATA	9	-	395	35	9	3	148	15
TOYAMA	2	-	57	9	1	-	12	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	150	13	-	-	8	1
FUKUI	NR	NR	57	7	NR	NR	23	5
YAMANASHI	1	-	44	-	1	-	*9	1
NAGANO	6	1	235	11	19	2	124	10
Gifu	2	-	66	8	3	-	30	12
SHIZUOKA	7	-	158	20	8	2	55	18
AICHI	6	-	259	27	15	2	102	27
MIÉ	3	1	152	15	6	1	23	5
SHIGA	-	-	51	2	3	2	15	5
KYOTO	5	1	143	19	9	4	77	*15
OSAKA	NR	NR	152	18	NR	NR	77	15
HYOGO	3	1	259	32	4	2	58	14
NARA	3	-	74	3	1	-	5	1
WAKAYAMA	1	-	64	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTORI	-	-	43	3	2	-	11	5
SHIMANE	6	-	151	14	5	1	13	5
OKAYAMA	9	2	*165	18	2	1	*14	*8
HIROSHIMA	1	-	235	7	1	1	43	13
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	192	5	4	1	21	5
TOKUSHIMA	3	1	69	10	3	-	13	2
KAGAWA	6	-	92	11	4	-	53	*6
EHIME	5	-	245	29	17	1	66	18
KOCHI	4	-	91	5	8	-	23	6
FUKUOKA	8	-	475	28	21	2	104	21
SAGA	1	-	329	23	7	3	35	*13
NAGASAKI	5	-	257	31	6	-	50	6
KUMAMOTO	2	1	95	8	34	5	73	22
OITA	8	-	282	33	2	2	23	23
MIYAZAKI	10	1	209	20	6	-	64	8
KAGOSHIMA	14	-	236	20	5	1	31	10
TOTAL	205	17	*9087	855	392	63	*2549	*554
Rate								
Current	13.7	0.9	23.4	2.2	26.2	4.2	6.6	1.4
Previous	15.3	0.9			20.3	4.0		

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report -- 26 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	-	107	5	1	1	31	2
AOMORI	2	-	*35	4	-	-	3	1
IWATE	3	1	20	3	3	1	21	4
MIYAGI	NR	NR	49	5	NR	NR	36	2
AKITA	-	-	23	3	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	4	-	40	8	2	-	7	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	-	68	9	9	-	26	2
IBARAKI	2	-	68	11	-	-	28	1
TOCHIGI	2	-	44	7	3	-	21	2
GUMMA	5	-	49	8	2	-	28	-
SAITAMA	2	-	92	15	3	-	23	1
CHIBA	4	-	70	4	5	-	16	-
TOKYO	33	3	573	60	19	-	386	11
KANAGAWA	8	3	184	21	3	-	59	-
NIIGATA	7	-	96	13	3	-	38	1
TOYAMA	8	-	53	7	1	-	10	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	32	4	-	-	4	-
FUKUI	NR	NR	40	3	NR	NR	9	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	9	-	-	-	9	3
NAGANO	9	-	59	3	-	-	18	1
GIFU	3	-	166	20	2	-	31	3
SHIZUOKA	8	1	134	9	4	-	56	2
AICHI	8	1	125	13	1	-	36	2
MIE	10	-	119	11	2	-	30	2
SHIGA	1	-	14	2	-	-	8	-
KYOTO	11	-	119	12	1	-	42	4
OSAKA	NR	NR	134	38	NR	NR	27	-
HYOGO	7	2	148	29	1	-	5	1
NARA	3	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	5	2	72	9	1	-	8	-
TOTTORI	1	-	29	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	4	-	56	4	-	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	*54	10	1	-	6	-
HIROSHIMA	6	1	93	8	1	-	17	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	23	3	-	-	8	1
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	44	6	-	-	4	-
KAGAWA	5	-	29	7	3	-	18	2
EHIME	1	-	56	6	1	-	15	-
KOCHI	6	2	61	9	-	-	19	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	87	8	-	-	22	-
SAGA	3	-	16	1	-	-	6	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	38	9	1	1	9	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	16	2	1	-	9	1
OITA	1	-	69	5	-	-	*6	2
MIYAZAKI	1	-	29	2	1	-	*8	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	6	1	1	-	2	-
TOTAL	212	18	*3462	419	76	3	1178	56
Rate								
Current	14.2	1.2	8.9	1.1	5.1	0.2	3.0	0.1
Previous	12.9	1.4			4.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	--	--	6	--	--	--	18	3
AOMORI	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	1
IVATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	1
MIYAGI	NR	NR	--	--	NR	NR	4	--
AKITA	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--
YAMAGATA	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
IBARAKI	--	--	1	--	--	--	5	1
TOCHIGI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GUMMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAITAMA	--	--	--	--	2	--	8	--
CHIBA	--	--	2	--	--	--	6	--
TOKYO	--	--	1	--	1	--	*40	3
KANAGAWA	--	--	--	--	1	--	31	2
NIIGATA	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
TOYAMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	1
ISHIKAWA	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
FUKUI	NR	NR	--	--	NR	NR	--	--
YAMANASHI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NAGANO	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
GIFU	--	--	1	--	--	--	30	2
SHIZUOKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
AICHI	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
MIE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SHIGA	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
KYOTO	--	--	1	--	--	--	37	1
OSAKA	NR	NR	--	--	NR	NR	140	9
HYOGO	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
NARA	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--
WAKAYAMA	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
TOTTORI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SHIMANE	--	--	1	--	1	--	11	1
OKAYAMA	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
HIROSHIMA	--	--	1	--	--	--	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
TOKUSHIMA	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
KAGAWA	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--
EHIME	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KOCHI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FUKUOKA	--	--	1	--	--	--	4	1
SAGA	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
NAGASAKI	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	2
KUMAMOTO	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
OITA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MIYAZAKI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KAGOSHIMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	--	19	--	5	--	*428	31
Rate								
Current	--	--	0.0	--	0.3	--	1.1	0.1
Previous	--	--			1.0	--		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report -- 26 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
I ABE	1	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	*12	-	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	147	2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	*53	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	18	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	NR	NR	19	1	NR	NR	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASO	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	6	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	125	-	636	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	*39	-	NR	NR	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	*31	-	-	-	-	-
KARA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	*13	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	17	*1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	65	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	33	3	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	*8	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	192	-	*2085	*15	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	12.9	-	5.4	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	10.3	0.1			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	93	1078	169	1435	545	14669
AOMORI	8	266	11	269	150	2877
IWATE	16	763	14	373	220	4870
MIYAGI	NR	*783	NR	*561	NR	*3743
AKITA	2	179	4	380	123	3264
YAMAGATA	39	233	40	241	150	2417
FUKUSHIMA	22	424	15	387	192	3743
IBARAKI	28	506	14	311	73	2359
TOCHIGI	12	219	13	587	195	2295
GUMMA	6	271	50	680	111	2089
SAITAMA	5	53	26	393	92	2736
CHIBA	7	60	16	242	155	2686
TOKYO	33	670	107	1705	1103	19972
KANAGAWA	16	134	61	926	219	7554
NIIGATA	NR	*685	NR	*1306	NR	*5129
TOYAMA	51	653	40	1122	199	4343
ISHIKAWA	19	478	26	612	159	3175
FUKUI	NR	902	NR	318	NR	1205
YAMANASHI	7	32	6	173	27	931
NAGANO	40	815	64	736	249	4152
GIFU	59	1692	26	301	124	2739
SHIZUOKA	58	751	11	357	144	4208
AICHI	37	770	38	554	302	6458
MIE	40	1113	14	303	81	1911
SHIGA	19	456	25	324	58	1478
KYOTO	66	633	32	456	211	*4313
OSAKA	53	*540	36	*385	413	*8848
HYOGO	1	847	3	208	129	2810
NARA	15	63	4	27	81	1054
WAKAYAMA	6	178	2	119	52	1175
TOTTORI	36	757	2	76	65	1955
SHIMANE	19	261	-	732	195	4030
OKAYAMA	107	*2966	36	*411	219	*2871
HIROSHIMA	198	3774	12	477	316	7207
YAMAGUCHI	29	314	11	171	99	1939
TOKUSHIMA	45	1500	5	99	56	1755
KAGAWA	72	2151	14	*152	90	1415
EHIME	117	3761	54	570	159	4959
KOCHI	24	2065	4	164	57	1488
FUKUOKA	53	758	68	1618	436	10412
SAGA	29	202	43	394	110	1828
NAGASAKI	23	*471	23	*416	136	*3476
KUMAMOTO	87	914	25	350	106	1978
OITA	30	483	16	255	177	2447
MIYAZAKI	3	346	9	139	105	1917
KAGOSHIMA	15	806	21	378	88	1822
TOTAL	1645	*37776	1210	*22193	7971	*180702

PATE	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
	110.1	97.3	81.0	57.2	533.7	465.3
	119.5	96.1	69.3		482.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	12	-	301	1	3	-	124	24	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	26	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	11	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	28	1	NR	NR	50	7	NR	NR	-	-
AKITA	1	-	11	-	-	-	40	8	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	14	-	1	1	26	9	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	14	-	1	-	58	14	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	32	-	1	-	50	11	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	25	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	4	-	52	1	-	-	17	5	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	51	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	8	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	267	4	5	2	262	73	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	55	2	1	-	67	14	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	12	1	1	-	20	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	1	-	13	*5	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	7	2	NR	NR	-	-
YAMAGASHI	-	-	27	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	7	-	54	-	1	-	22	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	-	31	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	31	3	1	-	32	6	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	80	-	-	1	16	3	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	28	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	22	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	54	-	-	1	30	13	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	NR	NR	49	-	NR	NR	44	9	NR	NR	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	21	1	1	1	21	9	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	1	-	*16	6	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	11	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	21	-	1	1	6	3	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	15	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-
TOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	19	1	1	-	27	6	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAKAGAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	1	16	7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	-	1455	18	25	8	*1172	*291	-	-	1	-
RATE												
Current	3.5	-	3.7	0.0	1.7	0.5	3.0	0.7	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	3.3	0.1			2.0	0.3			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 June 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	83	6019	3	*139
AOMORI	44	1439	-	*15
IVATE	35	1363	-	17
MIYAGI	NR	*1942	NR	8
AKITA	17	1316	-	-
YAMAGATA	43	970	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	48	2501	-	25
IBARAKI	26	2925	-	-
TOCHIGI	30	1647	2	45
GUMMA	23	1807	-	27
SAITAMA	17	1504	-	55
CHIBA	15	902	-	-
TOKYO	59	4500	-	116
KANAGAWA	32	2719	-	63
NIIGATA	NR	*3513	NR	46
TOYAMA	76	2965	1	29
ISHIKAWA	23	1666	-	75
FUKUI	NR	681	NR	76
YAMANASHI	5	574	-	20
NAGANO	30	2043	-	28
GIFU	19	1977	-	51
SHIZUOKA	27	1966	-	19
AICHI	39	2517	-	66
MIE	12	1535	-	8
SHIGA	16	957	11	112
KYOTO	22	1256	-	111
OSAKA	27	*2048	1	*73
HYOGO	5	1039	-	7
NARA	7	378	-	3
WAKAYAMA	6	1812	-	61
TOTTORI	13	780	-	12
SHIMANE	24	2426	-	33
OKAYAMA	36	*1340	-	40
HIROSHIMA	19	2844	9	235
YAMAGUCHI	14	1057	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	17	1795	-	67
KAGAWA	31	1009	-	10
EHIME	63	4102	1	131
KOCHI	15	1288	-	4
FUKUOKA	50	3502	-	296
SAGA	30	*1605	-	10
NAGASAKI	22	*1407	-	2
KUMAMOTO	34	1434	-	26
OITA	15	856	-	81
MIYAZAKI	14	653	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	21	1151	-	3
TOTAL	1204	*85370	28	*2257
RATE				
Current	80.6	219.8	1.9	5.8
Previous	91.4	224.8	1.1	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 & 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 26 Weeks		
	26 Jun 1948	28 Jun 1947	29 Jun 1946	1948	1947	1946
CASES						
Diphtheria	205	459	608	9087	17313	27644
Dysentery	392	501	1041	2549	3961	5057
Typhoid	212	342	843	3462	6130	21736
Paratyphoid	76	116	212	1178	1613	3408
Smallpox	-	1	69	19	366	17492
Typhus Fever	5	18	367	428	869	29939
Malaria	192	324	1322	2085	5256	NA
Cholera	-	-	39	-	-	111
Scarlet Fever	53	57	43	1455	1455	1037
Epidemic Meningitis	25	54	8	1172	2438	928
Jap.B.Encephalitis (suspect)	-	-	8	1	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEATHS						
Diphtheria	12	41	33	855	1562	2457
Dysentery	63	99	142	554	771	887
Typhoid	18	39	73	419	766	2689
Paratyphoid	3	3	13	56	90	185
Smallpox	-	-	30	-	36	2646
Typhus Fever	-	1	43	31	71	2631
Malaria	-	-	6	15	14	NA
Cholera	-	-	19	-	-	55
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	18	35	73
Epidemic Meningitis	8	19	4	291	745	240
Jap.B.Encephalitis (suspect)	-	2	4	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 26 Weeks		
	26 Jun 1948	28 Jun 1947	29 Jun 1946	1948	1947	1946
CASE RATES						
Diphtheria	13.7	30.7	42.1	23.4	44.5	73.6
Dysentery	26.2	33.5	72.1	6.6	10.2	13.5
Typhoid	14.2	22.9	58.4	8.9	15.8	57.9
Paratyphoid	5.1	7.8	14.7	3.0	4.1	9.1
Smallpox	-	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.9	46.6
Typhus Fever	0.3	1.2	25.4	1.1	2.2	79.7
Malaria	12.9	21.7	91.5	5.4	13.5	NA
Cholera	-	-	2.7	-	-	0.3
Scarlet Fever	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	1.7	3.6	0.6	3.0	6.3	2.5
Jap.B.Encephalitis (suspect)	-	-	0.6	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEATH RATES						
Diphtheria	0.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	4.0	6.5
Dysentery	4.2	6.6	9.8	1.4	2.0	2.4
Typhoid	1.2	2.6	5.1	1.1	2.0	7.2
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5
Smallpox	-	-	2.1	-	0.1	7.0
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	7.0
Malaria	-	-	0.4	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.1
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.6
Jap.B.Encephalitis (suspect)	-	-	0.3	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 26 June 1948

(c) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year
to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	10	573	168	5084	145	3814
AOMORI	8	256	62	1744	43	1088
IWATE	3	62	33	541	21	780
MIYAGI	4	*224	23	*1235	23	*1107
AKITA	3	121	48	1488	27	1541
YAMAGATA	-	36	23	566	49	1198
FUKUSHIMA	8	245	50	1791	37	1461
IBARAKI	7	501	40	1991	38	2040
TOCHIGI	3	206	90	1626	142	2515
GUMMA	5	110	68	1258	95	1387
SAITAMA	6	203	33	1101	39	1135
CHIBA	6	840	31	5246	38	4480
TOKYO	36	1041	335	*6860	268	8196
KANAGAWA	18	*1127	181	*7666	116	*4931
NIIGATA	6	*315	48	*1992	69	*2114
TOYAMA	7	177	24	1340	40	1493
ISHIKAWA	9	239	62	1350	51	1168
FUKUI	NR	*105	NR	*880	NR	*932
YAMANASHI	1	86	13	743	15	540
NAGANO	2	161	74	5004	82	3820
GIFU	5	307	72	1839	25	1115
SHIZUOKA	6	342	104	3078	99	3276
AICHI	50	4447	237	12300	193	10559
MIE	5	355	43	1454	78	1959
SHIGA	8	294	32	749	35	809
KYOTO	33	1050	115	4271	121	4184
OSAKA	NR	*1036	NR	*4906	NR	*5971
HYOGO	51	1528	375	9161	526	12419
NARA	23	372	70	1293	69	1402
WAKAYAMA	NR	490	NR	2336	NR	1649
TOTTORI	3	149	159	1391	117	1205
SHIMANE	7	75	55	539	72	580
OKAYAMA	9	*578	32	*2387	39	*2010
HIROSHIMA	10	663	111	3605	108	2727
YAMAGUCHI	36	489	125	3483	171	2699
TOKUSHIMA	2	130	10	766	17	807
KAGAWA	10	238	26	711	47	911
EHIME	3	199	44	1447	37	1481
KOCHI	8	135	38	910	36	707
FUKUOKA	38	1576	314	8174	296	6679
SAGA	7	179	65	2035	39	1517
NAGASAKI	4	375	79	2922	84	2168
KUMAMOTO	3	191	53	2188	48	1916
OITA	4	191	41	1662	43	1237
MIYAZAKI	3	89	77	1064	49	674
KAGOSHIMA	NR	102	NR	1784	NR	1423
TOTAL	470	*22213	3683	*125961	3687	*117824
RATE						
Current	31.5	57.2	246.6	324.4	246.9	303.4
Previous	32.2		229.9		226.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			Cumulative Number for First 26 Weeks		
	26 Jun 1948	28 Jun 1947	29 Jun 1946	1948	1947	1946
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	470	747	562	22213	20852	11827
GONORRHEA	3683	4462	2733	125961	100661	51664
SYPHILIS	3687	3066	1417	117824	69031	28849
<u>RATES</u>						
CHANCROID	31.5	49.9	38.9	57.2	53.6	31.5
GONORRHEA	246.6	298.3	189.3	324.4	258.8	137.6
SYPHILIS	246.9	205.0	98.1	303.4	177.5	76.8

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.